

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A first phasor associated with an electronic signal and a delta phasor associated with a cyclic rate of the electronic signal are multiplied to produce a second phasor. To compensate for any deviation in the magnitude of the second phasor, a real and imaginary correction factor are determined and added to the second phasor. The imaginary and real correction factors can be determined by first calculating the sum and difference of the real and imaginary portions of the first phasor respectively. The sum and difference are then scaled by performing simple shift-operations to produce the real and imaginary correction factors. The corrected second phasor is then used to update the electronic signal, which in turn can be used to produce another signal, such as a communication signal.

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